

species *B. Schiedeannus* and *B. dealbatus*. He stated that the new form while belonging to the same group, is slenderer than *B. Schiedeannus*, and is *strongly longitudinally striate*, differing in this character from all other known United States *Bulimuli*. This character will also separate it from Mexican forms of the genus. The speaker proposed to call it *Bulimulus Ragsdalei*.

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MARCH 18.

MR. HAROLD WINGATE in the chair.

Fifteen persons present.

A paper entitled "Contributions to a further knowledge of the North American Hesperidæ." By Eugene M. Aaron, was presented for publication.

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MARCH 25.

The President, DR. JOSEPH LEIDY, in the chair.

Sixteen persons present.

A paper entitled "Synopsis of the American Carbonic Calyptræidæ." By Charles R. Keyes, was presented for publication.

*Fossil Vertebrates from Florida.*—PROF. LEIDY stated that he had recently received from Archer, Florida, seven boxes of fossil bones and teeth, collected by Mr. J. B. Hatcher, under the direction of Prof. Marsh, by whom they had been submitted to him for examination on account of the United States Geological Survey. The collection was from the same locality from which others had been formerly sent to him through the Survey. It contains many specimens of interest but none adding to the species already announced. For the most part they consist of remains of *Mastodon floridanus*, *Rhinoceros proterus* and *Auchenia major*. Of the first there are a number of well preserved molar teeth and among them specimens confirming the observation of H. von Meyer, that in this genus two premolars succeeded the series of deciduous molars.

According to Mr. Wm. H. Dall, who visited the bone beds, the fossils are found in a tenacious clay, without pebbles, occupying depressions of the oligocene limestone of the country.

The fossils consist of isolated bones, fragments of others, and teeth, mostly of the larger and firmer kind, well preserved and neither water-rolled nor weather-worn. Portions of skulls and the hollows of Mastodon molars are usually filled with comminuted bones min-

gled with clay. A specimen of the skull of a Rhinoceros, with all the molar teeth of both sides retained in position, carefully removed together, in a mass of clay by Mr. Hatcher, was crushed into a multitude of fragments, which fell apart on the drying of the specimen. It would appear that the more delicate fossils were crushed while embedded in the clay; by what means was not obvious.

Thomas H. Dudley was elected a member.

The following were ordered to be printed:—

